

# licking Valley Courier.

VOLUME 4. NO. 26

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 182

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## ZER'S SUCCESSOR IS CALLED A QUIET MAN

Governor Glynn now, quickly, with the deposition of Governor Sizer, the tares of office, the great seal of the state of New York, the title and the honors thereunto appertaining, went to Lieutenant Governor Martin H. Glynn.

Governor Glynn takes his place among the young men governors of the country. There are a number of them out west. They are aggressive, active, men in the prime of life, but of good stock.

He might say, after reading Glynn, that good luck had attended him. Read between the lines you will discern in this quiet man an ability to wait.

He began with this man Glynn was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, the birthplace of his noted namesake, President Martin Van Buren. He probably had poor, but honest, parents. His biographers don't say it is a safe inference, however, because Martin went his early days on the paternal farm. The farm is still the good old-fashioned route to success.

He is a young man only 42, having been born as recently as September 27, 1871. When he finished his early education at the Kinderhook school he worked some time as a bookkeeper before he had saved enough money to enable him to enter Fordham college

**RICHEST MAN IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

When Secretary Lane of the department of the Interior was new in his position he said one day that the greatest task before him was to find \$50,000 men for \$5,000 jobs as chiefs of bureaus.

Since then in Thomas Ewing, Jr., the new commissioner of patents, he has found one. Mr. Ewing is one of the rich

est men in the government service. A successful New York lawyer, he has amassed a great fortune. Accepting a government position entailed a marked financial loss to him.

But he is content. For years a leader of the patent law bar of the United States, he is wholeheartedly de-

**IS DOYEN OF ALL THE MONARCHS OF EUROPE**

Much has been written about the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, who has just attained his eighty-third year, and is the doyen of all the monarchs of Europe, but it is doubtful whether any but a small circle of courtiers and attendants, which shrinks every year as their total sum of winters increases, really knows anything of the actual personality of the monarch.

His enemies call him "the most perfect official in Europe," and it is very certain that the emperor is a most successful business man, a master of method and detail, and that every one who comes into contact with him must be absolutely "corropt" in every way. Even as a small child the emperor could not endure anything like disorder. His toys were arranged with marvelous neatness; he never soiled his clothes like other children, and in a word may he said to have known nothing of the sins of childhood. This nice exactness has increased with the years until the emperor today may be said to be the most punctilious man in Europe.

The representatives of big newspe-

**COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK TIRES OF CITY LIFE**

Prominent American women in England usually have been very faithful to London, while they have made headquarters, but the countess of Suffolk, the youngest daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, has set a new fashion in her passion for English country life. At present she is at Loch Lomond, entertaining a series of shooting parties. When not there she resides at Charlton Park, Malvernbury, self-dom going to London, having given up her town house. Mrs. Redman

Wanamaker, inspired by her example, has also shaken the dust of London from her feet, as she finds town life does not suit her. She took Lord Desborough's Riverside home, Taplow court for a few months, while her husband before sailing on the Olympic sought everywhere a permanent country home for her. The duchess of Marlborough grows more and more dissatisfied with town life. This is why she has never trodden very much about the completion of her town place, Sunderland house.

And Close.

"Are you near-sighted, sir?" asked the waiter as the diner was leaving.

"No," replied the man.

"Well, you've left a dime on the table, sir."

"That's for you."

"Well, if you think I'd take a tip like that you must be near-sighted, sir."

## Our Christmas Advertisers.

In this issue of the COURIER you will find the holiday advertisement of three of our leading merchants and regular advertisers—D. R. Keeton, E. Henry & Sons, and T. B. Sturdivant & Son. These merchants are wide awake and up with the times, and each has a line of holiday goods that is up to the minute in style.

It will pay you to buy your holiday goods from the merchant who advertises. The very fact that he advertises shows that he is progressive and anxious for your trade. His advertisement is a cordial invitation to come to his store. It shows that he realizes that you are a person of discernment and judgement, and that he expects to put his goods on their merits and at the least living prices.

How do you know that the merchant who doesn't advertise—who doesn't invite you to see him—wants your trade? And if he doesn't invite you, have you any assurance that he will appreciate your business or try to deal with you in a manner to make a regular customer? Our advice is to buy your holiday goods from the merchants who advertise, and do your buying early. The stock of the merchant who advertises will not stay on his shelves long. If you buy from the man who does not advertise you take chances on getting out-of-date and held-over-from-last-year stuff.

**The True Reason.**

The following article written by Daniel E. O'Sullivan, Chairman of the State Board of Prison Commissioners, appeared in the Frankfort State Journal November 23rd. It is worthy of careful perusal. We reproduce it in full:

"The lust for human blood is doing more to retard Kentucky than all its archaic tax laws, its bad roads, and its illiteracy put together," declared Daniel E. O'Sullivan, chairman of the State Board of Prison Commissioners, yesterday. "If the Court of Appeals should decide that under the indeterminate sentence law every man sent to prison for manslaughter must automatically be set free at the end of two years, the minimum sentence for the crime, I am in favor of a change in the law," he added in referring to the case of John De Moss, a prisoner at Eddyville serving a term of two to ten years for manslaughter, who brought suit to compel the Prison Commission to parole him on the ground that he had served his minimum sentence and conformed to all the conditions precedent to making his application, which had been rejected by the Commission.

The Franklin Circuit Court granted a writ of mandamus and the case has been appealed and submitted to the Court of Appeals on briefs.

The Commissioners contend that the law gives them discretionary power in granting or refusing paroles. If the Court holds that they have not this discretion, but must grant paroles as soon as the prisoner has served his minimum sentence and qualified for parole, Chairman O'Sullivan believes the law should be revised and this feature corrected.

**MURDER TOO COMMON.**

"Murder is a common as theft," continued Chairman O'Sullivan. "Every day men are shot down, either from ambush or in public places; some as the result of senseless feuds, others in trivial quarrels and others still in drunken rows, until the whole Commonwealth is drenched in blood. The lie passes in some foolish argument between friends and, immediately pistols are drawn and one or both are killed. No true Kentuckian can afford to have his veracity questioned if he has to become a murderer to defend his

## Honor.

"What is the result? A Saturnalnia of lawlessness, with thousands of horses despoiled and the prisons filled with convicted felons. Look at the figures and realize what a terrible price the State is paying for upholding this false standard of courage. There are now condemned in the two prisons for murder for life 324 men; for manslaughter 412 men; for malicious

shooting and cutting 154 men—a total of 890 prisoners guilty of seeking and taking the lives of their fellow men. When there is added to this number the hundreds of murderers who escaped conviction every year, through legal loopholes and the connivance of weak and corrupt jurors, it will be seen that Kentucky stands disgraced before the world.

## BOYS CONVICTED.

"At the House of Reform, Greendale, there are several boys sentenced for life for murder, one of them only twelve years of age.

"It is a condition that demands the attention of the press and the pulpit, of Judges and juries, of the law-abiding everywhere. The papers of the country exploit our sensational killings, and give wide dissemination to every piece of lawless news. The result is that the Kentuckian, with his whisky flask in one hip pocket and his ready pistol in another, has become a grotesque national figure, bringing calumny on a great State and driving immigration and capital away.

"We are wholly behind the age. Our criminal laws are lax and our juries are negligent. We need an aroused righteous public sentiment against murder and manslaughter. At ev-

ery meeting of the Prison Commissioners we are besieged frequently by the most powerful influences in the State to parole these prisoners.

"When the Kentucky penitentiaries contain 850 men with human blood on their hands, and the Kentucky jails hold at least 300 more men awaiting trial on the charge of murder or manslaughter it is time that something was being done to stay the cromson tide."

## Good Fellows.

Last Christmas the Courier suggested that the men and boys of the town organize into a band of "Good Fellows" and seek out the destitute and needy in the town, and each of them contribute to a fund to bring Christmas cheer to them. Let's commence in time this year and do the thing up right. Let each "rounder" agree to leave off at least one quart of the "O-be-joyful" and put the price thereof into a fund for the little fellows who seldom get the things dear to children at Yuletide. And let those who don't use the above named "weed" do their part, and let's all be "Good Fellows" to the extent of giving the little fellows who are in distress a genuine Christmas.

Who'll take the lead in the organization of the band of "Good Fellows?"

## Closing Out Sale

ON

### Flannel Shirts and Mens' and Boys' Sweaters and Jerseys.

\$2.25 flannel shirts for	\$1.75
1.50 flannel shirts for	1.15
1.00 flannel shirts for	1.05
A big variety of sizes, colors and styles.	
\$2.00 coat sweater for	\$1.60
1.25 coat sweater for	1.05
1.00 coat sweater for	.78
1.25 Jerseys for	1.05
1.00 Boys' Jerseys for	.78

This is all new stock. I only want to make room for my holiday goods.

D. R. KEETON.

All hats and trimmings at cost at Henry & Hurst.

## Farmers' Institute.

The annual Farmers' Institute for Morgan county was held on November 28-29 in the court house.

The following officers were elected: Judge I. C. Ferguson, President; W. H. Wheeler, Vice-President; J. H. Sebastian, Secretary, and J. P. Haney, delegate, with A. N. Cisco, W. G. Allen and A. F. Blevins, alternates.

Mr. W. H. Clayton, director of the local force, was first on the program and spoke convincingly on orcharding and small fruits. The following formulas are necessary for control of fungi and insect diseases before fruit growing can be successfully undertaken in Kentucky:

## BORDEAUX-ARSENATE MIXTURE, 1

For spraying apple, pear and other tough foliage plants.

3 pounds copper sulphate,  
4 pounds good fresh stone lime,  
3 pounds arsenate of lead—paste.

Water to make 50 gallons of the mixture.

## BORDEAUX-ARSENATE MIXTURE, 2

For spraying peach, plum, apricot and all tender foliage plants.

2 pounds copper sulphate,  
3 pounds fresh stone lime,  
4 lbs arsenate of lead—paste.

Dissolve and strain all into barrel and add water to make 50 gallon of the mixture. When spraying keep the mixture well stirred.

To control San Jose and other scale insects, spray with commercial lime-sulphur solution, one gallon of the mixture to nine gallons of water. Spray while trees are dormant.

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## To control codling moth spray.

With Bordeaux-Arsenate No. 1

when 2-3 of the petals have fallen, and again in from 7 to 10 days later.

To control plum curculio spray with Bordeaux-Arsenate mixture when first green shows and again when 2-3 of the petals have fallen. And third in from 6 to 8 days later.

To control gooseberry mildew and currant worms spray with Bordeaux-Arsenate mixture No. 1 just as buds open.

Mr. Douglas showed to the satisfaction of all the advantages of producing young cattle by the use of silage and pasture. Stockers and feeders are high and there is good money in them. The silo was described and much interest was taken in the discussion.

Mr. Price emphasized the importance of caring for the young timber in our woods with reference to the future supply and the control of water. Methods for prevention of forest fires were discussed. The production of posts on cheap lands was shown to be a very profitable business.

Mr. Hite talked upon our soils and the conservation of their fertility.

Mrs. Jameson gave two very instructive demonstrations in cooking. She illustrated the cooking of some of our common foods and many culinary delicacies.

## A Warning.

Realizing that the spirit of

Christmas will soon be upon us,

and the people will be in the mood for making beneficial gifts, we want to state that the

entire Courier force are millionaires in disguise and warn them

against overwhelming us with

costly presents. There are poor

people who need them.

## Good Well.

An oil well was drilled in on

the Green Jones farm near Can-

nell City Saturday which pro-

duced 10 barrels per hour. It is

owned by Conley, Freese and

others and is one of the best yet

struck in the Cannel City field.

## Christmas Advice.

Do your shopping early. Don't buy more than you can pay for.

Don't forget the unfortunate in your neighborhood. Don't forget the little ones. Remember that you were once a child.

Don't forget to buy the nicest present for your wife—or if you have no wife for some other man's wife.

Don't spend your money for booze. Printers are the only ones who are authorized to drink during the holidays.

And if you have an extra "nip" don't forget to call on us.

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LICKING VALLEY COURIER.  
Issued Thursday by  
The Morgan County Publishing Co.  
Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.  
All communications should be addressed to the Editor.  
Entered as second class matter  
April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.  
H. G. COTTE, Editor.

We are authorized to announce  
JOHN W. COFFEE,  
of Morgan county, as a candidate for the  
democratic nomination for Congress from  
the Ninth Congressional district, subject  
to the action of the democratic primary.

Jessie's married.

Who put the "will" in Wilson?

The financial statement of  
West Liberty must have gotten  
lost.

If somebody didn't complain  
some wrongs would never be  
righted.

It's not always possible to distinguish between bad and the  
worst, but the good and the bad  
don't look much alike.

Would an indictment lie  
against Roosevelt for deserting  
his child, and leaving it to be  
grabbed up by the republicans?

Why not call the new policy of  
turning the deaf ear to the war  
eries of greedy and conscienceless  
capitalists the "Wilson Doctrine"  
instead of the "New  
Monroe Doctrine."

When Mrs. Pankhurst sailed  
from America back to England  
she took \$20,000 good American  
money the easy marks here have  
given her. Who was it that said  
that "there is a sucker born every  
minute and none of them  
ever die?"

Watch the next primary election  
and see if there is not a big  
surprise in store for some of our  
would-be political bosses. The  
people are doing some thinking  
for themselves, and will line up  
for the best men regardless of  
the wishes of the political peculators.

#### IN MEXICO.

Last year Mexico produced  
more oil than any country in the  
world, United States and Russia  
excepted. The revolutions that  
have torn that country are oil  
revolutions. During the Diaz  
regime the Standard oil, under  
the name of the Waters-Pierce  
Co., enjoyed a monopoly of the  
oil production. But so greedy  
and exacting did this company  
become that Diaz granted  
concessions to the Pearson Oil  
Society, of England.

The granting of this concession  
was the signal for the overthrow  
of the Diaz government. The  
old man who had ruled so  
long in Mexico was overthrown  
by mercenaries of Standard Oil.  
Diaz was the official representative  
of the Pearson syndicate.  
Madero was the Standard man.  
Madero was assassinated by  
Huerta, a Pearson man. Carranza,  
the leader of the Constitutionalists,  
is a Standard Oil man.

It is a war of oil and the wisdom  
of President Wilson in keeping  
this country out of it is being  
demonstrated every day. If this  
country does intervene it will be  
a crime unless the intervention  
means putting at the head of  
Mexican affairs a man who will  
drive both the oil companies out  
take over the properties and  
make them government property.

Intervention in favor of the  
Constitutionalists—Standard Oil  
might cause Great Britain to,  
for the same reason, take a hand  
for the English company, and we  
would have the two great  
English speaking nations at each  
other's throats because of a fight  
between private monopolies.

When capitalistic greed becomes  
so great that it will foment  
revolutions and overthrow  
governments it is time that  
means be taken to remove their  
incentive for mischief. Confiscate  
all the oil holdings of both  
companies and put a good man  
at the head of affairs and let  
their vast oil properties pay its  
revenue toward the making of a  
good government in Mexico.

#### TO MR. THOS. F. DONNELLY.

My dear Mr. Donnelly:  
In the issue of November 20  
appeared an editorial headed  
"Bravo" which elicited a letter  
from you. You say in the letter:  
"Those acquainted with the  
circumstances responsible for  
the 'Bravo' (the taking the field  
notes by Mr. O. J. McKenzie—  
Ed.) surely must appreciate the  
ridiculousness of the article."

But, sir, there are very few  
who, from your viewpoint, can  
appreciate the ridiculousness of  
the article. In the editorial,  
"Bravo," I meant no reflections  
upon you or your associate  
engineers. I gave the facts as  
they had been given me. How-  
ever pure your motives or honest  
your intentions, you were making  
surveys upon the lands of  
Morgan county citizens without  
their permission and without  
your purposes being known.  
These are troublous times in  
Morgan county. Our citizens are  
thoroughly aroused over the  
attempt of the Sewell heirs to  
perpetuate the steal inaugurated  
by their fathers in 1864, and you  
must know that so long as your  
acts are clothed in secrecy you  
will be looked upon with sus-  
picion. You say in your letter:  
"My mission in this country, Mr.  
Cottle, means no harm to any  
one, and on the other hand, if  
conditions warrant it, will be  
productive of great benefit to  
this country."

I hope that this is true. But  
until your true mission is made  
known to the citizens of Morgan  
county, you and your associates  
will be looked upon with sus-  
picion. Our people are entitled  
to the presumption that any  
clandestine act of a stranger  
might be unfriendly to their  
interests. If, as you say, you  
have no connection with the  
Sewells, and, that your mission  
will be productive of great bene-  
fit to the country, I fail to under-  
stand why your acts are hedged  
about with such secrecy. If  
your mission is to benefit the  
people why not take them into  
your confidence and tell them  
just what your purpose is? They  
would perhaps be able to judge  
whether the work you are doing  
is something they want done  
with their own property. You  
will be compelled to admit that  
you, in going upon the lands of  
the citizens of this county, without  
their consent, and without  
orders of court, are trespassing  
and subject to arrest for so doing,  
and that your refusal to ex-  
plain your intentions are, es-  
pecially at a time when a whole-  
sale attempt is being made to  
rob the citizens of their lands, is  
apt to cause you to be regarded  
as one to be watched, to say the  
least.

Now if you are not representing  
the Sewells and are engaged in  
a survey that is not inimical to  
the interests of the citizens of  
this county why do you not come  
out and tell what and who you  
are, and what your real purpose is?  
The columns of the Courier  
are open to you, free, to explain  
yourself, and having disclaimed  
the agency of the Sewells, or  
any connection with them, it  
seems to me that it is up to you  
to tell just your object is. And  
if your mission is, as you say,  
meritorious, you will find no  
warmer supporter than this pa-  
per.

Come out in the light.

**FOR BECKHAM EVERYWHERE.**

Stanley's much advertised  
speech at Lancaster, Garrard  
county, on the 24th ult., fell upon  
ears that were unappreciative.  
His reception was a frost. The  
only cheering his speech received  
was that part commanding Wilson  
and the work of the democratic  
administration. It was a  
Beckham crowd, and it did not  
"enthuse" when he launched  
forth into invective against the  
people's favorite. The Interior  
Journal, of Stanford, says that  
the crowd was for Beckham  
before the speech and are still for  
him. One of the men who heard  
him said that Stanley spoke like  
a man who knew he was defeated  
and that he did not make a  
single convert.

Thus goes. All the efforts  
of the Whisky Trust to overcome  
Mr. Beckham's popularity with  
the people are unavailing. The  
(From Pearson's Magazine.)  
Very clearly and at a glance  
do certain statistics gathered by  
the United States treasurer show  
the arrangement of the society  
in which we live. These figures  
indicate that:

plain, solid, sober, thinking citi-  
zens, from Cumberland Gap to  
the Mississippi are for Beckham,  
and neither the machinations of  
the Liquor interests nor the com-  
mands of the millionaire "Big  
Fer" can change them.

The COURIER reiterates its  
prophesy that at the August pri-  
mary in 1914 neither the name  
of Stanley or McCreary will ap-  
pear on the ballot. Both are too  
astute to go up against certain  
defeat.

Our next U. S. Senator will be  
J. C. W. Beckham.

#### SCISSORS and PASTE

With an Occasional Cursor

Comment by the Editor.

The Modern Maid.

The dimple in her elbow fair  
We thought beguiling quite;  
but gee!

The gown she now prefers to  
wear  
Displays the dimple in her  
knee.—Judge.

Like the two snakes of Ameri-  
can legend, the republican and  
progressive parties are now en-  
gaged in the interesting occupa-  
tion of swallowing each other.—  
Appeal to Reason.

#### Did He Get It?

The young married man who  
attempted to swallow an electric  
light globe, had doubtless been  
eating biscuit made by his wife  
and wanted something light his  
stomach.—Sentinel Democrat

#### Deserts His Child.

Mr. Roosevelt has laid himself  
open to the charge that he is not  
so much interested in child wel-  
fare as he was last year. He has  
gone off to South America leav-  
ing his progeny, the progressive  
party, to struggle along as best  
it may.—Commoner.

#### Box His Ears.

The News-Record has no desire  
to do anything contrary to the  
form of the statutes in such  
cases made and provided nor do  
anything against the dignity of  
the Commonwealth of Kentucky,  
but when a sager who is several  
months behind with his sub-  
scription undertakes to tell us  
how to run a newspaper we  
draw the line.—(Middlesboro)  
News-Record.

#### What Too Many Employers Want.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 26.—"Does  
any employer want a slave? This  
is a good chance. I must eat  
and will work faithfully."

This is the newspaper adver-  
tisement inserted today by a  
man giving his name as John  
Niemand and "the earth below  
and the sky above" as his home.  
"I've been in Denver 14  
months and cannot find any-  
thing," said Niemand. "If I  
were a horse, some man would  
own me and feed me. Now I  
want to be a human horse.—Cin-  
cinnati Post.

#### Good for Woody.

J. Ogden Armour, a member  
of the big packing trust at Chi-  
cago, went to Washington the  
other day to see President Wil-  
son, but the President refused  
to see him. It appears that Mr.  
Armour is not the first trust  
magnate whom the President  
has refused to receive. Within  
the last fortnight several Wall  
Street men, recognized as pow-  
ers behind the alleged money  
trust, have asked for confer-  
ences with the President and  
have met with flat refusals from  
the White House. This is indeed  
a refreshing change. Formerly,  
under republican adminis-  
trations, Wall Street and the  
trusts had no trouble what-  
ever in getting the White House  
to yield to their requests, but  
now the White House has the  
rights of the people at heart and  
Wall Street and the trusts must  
take a back seat.—Ex.

#### Facts That Tell Why.

(From Pearson's Magazine.)  
Very clearly and at a glance  
do certain statistics gathered by  
the United States treasurer show  
the arrangement of the society  
in which we live. These figures  
indicate that:

20 people in the U. S. possess

incomes of \$10,000,000 and over.

200 people possess incomes of  
\$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

500 people possess incomes of  
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

2,000 people possess incomes of  
\$100,000 to \$500,000.

10,000 people possess incomes of  
\$50,000 to \$100,000.

21,000 people possess incomes of  
\$30,000 to \$50,000.

75,000 people possess incomes of  
\$20,000 to \$30,000.

100,000 people possess incomes of  
\$10,000 to \$20,000.

200,000 people possess incomes of  
\$5,000 to \$10,000.

While 500,000 people possess  
incomes of \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Also and likewise, 18,341,380  
persons or three-fourths of the  
wage earning population, earn  
an income averaging \$480 a  
year.

## SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

### KEETON'S TOY EMPORIUM

A Wonderland of Toys!

A Marvel of Variety

Dolls, DOLLS, DOLLS.

Unbreakable dolls.

Dolls of all kinds.

Toys pianos, drums, harps.

Toys furniture. Tables, chairs &c.

Toys trunks.

Automobiles, trains and other  
mechanical toys.

Wagons, air rifles, carpenter's  
tools, watches, for the boys.

Jewel boxes, china sets, jewelry  
for the little girls.

Story books for all.

Everything you can think of for  
the children.

The lowest prices.

Sparrow's cage.

finest candy.

boxes are beautiful.

Hair receivers.

Books and stationery.

line of the latter.

Something for every-  
one impossible to begin.

the items we have.

supply you with p-

suit any taste, to suit.

Come in and see the

play of Holiday Goods

ever shown in West

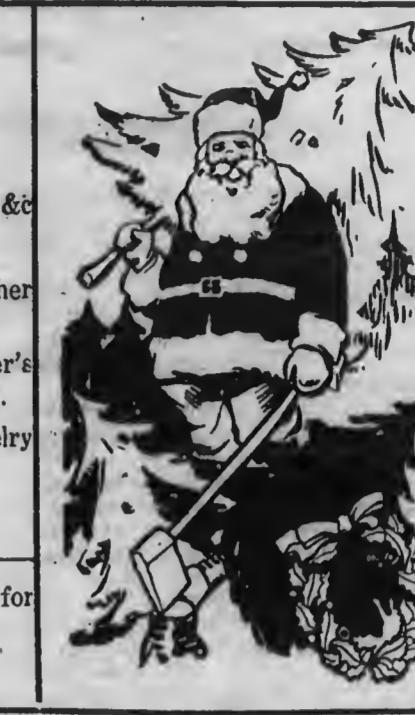
No trouble to show

Save money and get

sortment by buying

buying at Keeton's.

Soft drinks while yo-



Don't forget that I carry the completest line of  
Notions, Hot and Cold Drinks, in town.

D. R. KEETON

## Santa Claus is Coming!

He will bring-toys, wagons, rifles and  
overcoats for the boys; dolls, pretty vase  
trunks and novelties for the girls.

Boys' Overcoats, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Trunks \$2.50 to \$7.

Boys' Suits, 1.25 to 5.00. Suitcases \$1.00 to 6.

Men's Overcoats, 6.00 to 12.00. Toys of all kinds.

Men's Suits, 7.00 to 15.00. Lowest prices.

Ladies' Coats, 7.00 to 10.00. Best quality of goo-

Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Comforts,

Shoes, Clocks, Decorated Lamps,

Dishes, Sewing Machines, and

Staple Articles for whole family.

LET US HELP YOU MAKE THIS THE  
HAPPIEST CHRISTMAS  
for the family they have known.

We thank one and all for the nice trade we have been

enjoying, and hope it will continue.

Faithfully yours,

E. HENRY & SONS, INDEX, KY.

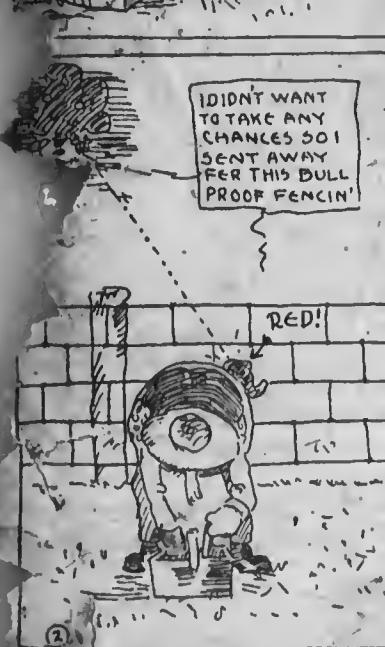
What is the wickedest city in  
the United States? BOB.

Until it is definitely known  
which one affords the greatest  
number of split and diaphanous  
skirts this will remain a mooted  
question.

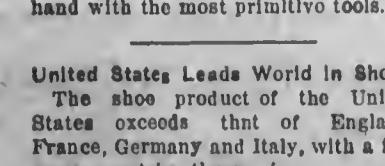
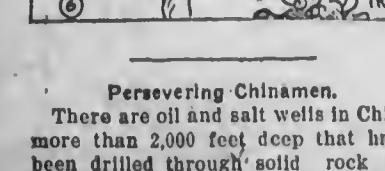
"BUY IT AT HOME"



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)



BURROO!



## CROP NEWS SERVICE

Telegraphic Reports to Be Extended to All States.

Department of Agriculture, Through Co-operation With Bureau of Statistics and Weather Bureau, furnish News Quickly to Papers.

**IF CHICAGO CLOSED SALOONS.** The dire calamity that would befall Chicago were its 7,200 saloons to be closed, and the 20,000 men engaged in the liquor business in that city were to be thrown out of employment, is constantly being urged by the advocates of personal liberty. In an open letter to the Chicago Tribune, John A. Shelds, organizing secretary of the Progressive national committee, makes the following pertinent reply to the argument:

"If these saloons were closed, employment would be furnished to those engaged in the saloon business and as many more, in the now channels of trade opened up by the money that is now invested in the saloon business. "The making of a car of wheat into bread will employ seven and one-half times as much labor, and pay better wages, than the making of an equal amount of grain into beer, and the finished product will make happier men and women and better citizens. The United States census bulletin of manufacturers for Connecticut, recently issued, shows that \$1,000,000 invested in the liquor business employs 101 men; the same capital in the hardware business employs 522, in the silk business, 467, in woolen goods business 527, boots and shoes 494, and so on down the list, proving conclusively that if this money now tied up in the liquor business were put into any one of the 150 leading industries it would employ from three to eight times as much labor.

"This same report shows that \$100 invested in the liquor business pays back annually \$7.50 in wages; in the hardware business it pays back \$28, in the silk business \$19, in the woolen business \$26, in boot and shoe business \$27."

**AS WE SEE IT.** "Because a man weighted down with his woes shoots himself once in a while, would you stop the manufacture of guns? Because a man hangs himself now and then would you stop the selling of rope? Because a man suicided occasionally by plunging into the river would you dry up the streams? Yet because some fool drinks himself to death, your temperance fanatics would stop the manufacture and sale of liquor."

Strange as it may appear, there are still citizens of this republic, who argue for the regulation of the liquor traffic on just such grounds. We reply: If stopping the manufacture of guns would increase the happiness of the home, if it would reform and transform our social and political life as would stopping the manufacture of liquor, we should certainly be found among the foremost advocates of that policy. If the prohibition of rope-selling would give this country and the world such an uplift as would the prohibition of drink-selling, we should certainly be anti-rope advocates. If drying up the streams would result in good to every man, woman and child; if it would add to human happiness, and decrease crime, pauperism and insanity; if it could be shown that it is in harmony with the Divine plan and purpose in the evolution and redemption of the race, we should say unquestionably, dry up the streams. So would every other friend of humanity.

**WASTING OUR VITAL ASSETS.** Society accepts as a matter of course the fact that physicians urge measures and promote schemes which tend to prevent disease and therefore in large measure reduce their own incomes. A medical practitioner employed methods to spread disease germs would not only lose all professional standing, but would be branded by society as devoid of conscience and human feeling. Yet with strange inconsistency we permit and license in our midst an institution which in order to increase its revenues sows the seeds of disease, corruption and death among the youth of the nation every day of the year.

**TEMPERANCE IN RUSSIA.** Although the liquor traffic in Russia is a government monopoly, many men in high positions are doing their best to lessen its evil results. The national duma has had a special committee appointed to consider the drink question and suggest remedies for the intoxication that has grown to an alarming extent. This committee recommended that on every bottle of vodka there should be a label with the following inscription: "Man! Although thou hast bought this spirit, yet know that thou drinkest poison which destroys thee. Before it is too late, never buy another bottle." Signed, Minister of Finance."

**GREAT MOVEMENT.** The temperance movement is one of the greatest of our time—a movement by which the people will gain self-reliance and self-control. The final aim is nothing else than the most complete possible liberation of our people from the destructive effects of the use of alcohol. That nation which is first to free itself from the injurious effects of alcohol will thereby attain a marked advantage over other nations in the amicable yet intensive struggle for existence.—The Crown Prince of Sweden.

**Diligent Hospitality.** The darkey's proneness to big words and his inability to get them in the right place are well known. Uncle Jube was an old family servant in the home of Mr. Wayne. That gentleman was enlarging his house, and when a passerby casually remarked upon that fact to the old negro, he replied: "Yes, sah, Mars Wayno's a-creash' out. He's a-buildin' a new condition to his house so dat he can entertain with more hospitality."

**Perservering Chinamen.** There are oil and salt wells in China more than 2,000 feet deep that have been drilled through solid rock by hand with the most primitive tools.

**United States Leads World in Shoes.** The shoe product of the United States exceeds that of England, France, Germany and Italy, with a few more countries thrown in.

1913 the exports of raisins only amounted to 4,333,000 pounds, and in 1898 (the first year in which they were separately shown as an article of exportation) but 3,000,000 pounds; the exports of prunes in 1903 were 66,000,000 pounds, and in 1898, 16,000,000. The growth in the exports of raisins has been from 3,000,000 pounds in 1898 to 28,000,000 in 1913, and in those of prunes from 16,000,000 pounds in 1898 to 118,000,000 in 1913. Imports of those articles meantime have correspondingly decreased. The quantity of raisins imported in 1893 was 27,500,000 pounds; in 1903, 6,750,000, and in 1913, 2,500,000; and of prunes, in 1893, 5,600,000 pounds; in 1903, 500,000, and in 1913, 250,000 pounds.

This change in the import and export trade of these two classes of fruit is due to the rapid increase in production in the west coast states, where the production of raisins has grown from 1,323,000 pounds in 1897 to 33,000,000 in 1898, 72,000,000 in 1899, and 140,000,000 in 1909; and of prunes, from 17,000,000 pounds in 1898 to 113,000,000 in 1899 and 150,000,000 in 1909; these figures of production being in all cases in very round terms.

The secretary of agriculture has just published rules and regulations governing the importation of meat and meat products.

To carry out the meat section of the tariff act approved on October 2.

The regulations provide for foreign certification as to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection in countries in which the animals are slaughtered. In addition, meats in countries will be inspected by the department of agriculture at ports of entry before admission. Attached to the regulations is a full list of veterinary inspectors in foreign countries whose certificates are acceptable to the United States.

The regulations also place foreign meats after entry into the United States on the same basis as domestic meats. Heretofore imported meats have been governed entirely by the food and drugs act and have been excluded from the establishments under the inspection of the bureau of animal industry under the meat inspection act. Under the new regulations imported meats are placed under the meat inspection act after entry and thus are admitted to federally inspected establishments and are governed by the same inspection system as heretofore has surrounded interstate commerce in domestic meats. The general rule is that no meats are diseased, contain harmful dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or other ingredients which render such meat or meat product unsound, unhealthy, unwholesome, or unfit for human food will be admitted.

The Crop Report thus circulated by mail to the newspapers will give: (a) a full list of the crops; (b) the average condition of each crop for ten year periods in that particular state; (c) the condition of the state crop for November 9. In the adjoining column will be given the same data for the United States, so that the farmers who read these notices can compare the crops in their state as of November 9, with the ten year averages of their own state, and in the same way with the average condition throughout the United States on November 9, and for ten years.

These state crop reports are not supplied to individuals; and are mailed directly to editors of regular publications. The November state crop reports for the 39 states newly added to the list will be sent only to the daily papers, the county-seat papers, and agricultural publications. Meanwhile, the department is preparing lists of small town weeklies, and in December the crop reports will be sent also to the smaller papers.

**Fight Against Potato Pest.** Hoped that a potato disease prevalent in parts of Europe and in Canada may be kept out of the United States by quarantine measures. This disease is known as "powdery scab."

This disease is reported to be widely prevalent in Ireland and Scotland, where there is this year a large crop of potatoes, which the growers would like to export to this country if they would be admitted.

A large mass meeting was recently held in Belfast, Ireland, to protest against the maintenance of the potato quarantine by the American government, and resolutions were passed testifying to the freedom of the Irish crop from potato wart and suggesting that a representative of the Irish department of agriculture proceed to America to confer with Secretary Houston. They were, however, apparently under the impression that the quarantine was based entirely upon the wart disease, whereas the federal horticultural board has also taken the occurrence of powdery scab into consideration.

More than 21,000,000 dozen eggs were exported from the United States

**Egg Exports.** In the fiscal year for a Year. 1913, against 1,500,000 dozen ten years ago, according to the department of commerce. The total value of all eggs exported reached practically \$4,500,000 in 1913, against \$3,207 in 1893, 20 years ago; \$22,571 in 1903, \$14,386 in 1905, and \$1,028,649 in 1906.

Meantime, considerable numbers of eggs were imported, the figures for the fiscal year 1913 being: Eggs in the natural state, 1,271,765 dozen; yolks, 89,755 pounds, and dried eggs, 3,555 pounds, but much less than those of certain earlier years, the imports for 1893 having been 4,000,000 dozen.

The average price at which the 21,000,000 dozen eggs were exported in the fiscal year 1913 was 21½ cents per dozen, and the average price at which the 1,500,000 dozen eggs were imported was 15 cents per dozen.

The eggs exported practically go to all parts of the world.

For Business Dullness Advertising Pays.

Proposed to increase the number of clerks "for airship work in the Indian office," brought a bill.

Statesmen "Up numbers of senators in the Air" to the senate secretary's office the other day to learn why Senator Lane of Oregon had introduced a bill providing for such an innovation. The bill was read by title recently during the senate session and momentarily escaped the notice of argus-eyed members.

"What the dickens are the Indians doing with aeroplanes?" demanded one senator.

"And why do they need clerks to keep the wobbly things in the air?"

The senator was told the reading clerk had read the title of the bill correctly, which provided for more help to clear up the "airship work" that has piled up in the bureau of Indian affairs. The senator left suddenly after asking that the fact of his visit be kept quiet. Other senators

were stormed in to demand explanations likewise made sudden and quiet exits when the explanation was forthcoming.

Final statistics of the sugar industry in the United States for 1909 are presented in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harlan of the bureau of the census, department of commerce.

There were 291 establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture and refining of sugar and syrup in 1909. Of these, 58 were engaged in the manufacture of sugar from beets, 214 in the manufacture of sugar or syrup from cane, and 19 in the refining of cane sugar. The total number of persons engaged in these industries was 24,047, of whom 34.9 per cent. were employed in the beet-sugar factories, 22.1 per cent. in the cane mills, and 4.3 per cent. in the refineries.

The quantity of beet sugar reported by the factories in 1909 was 501,682 tons, valued at \$4,937,629, and that of cane sugar 326,858 tons, valued at \$26,057,673. The quantity of refined sugar turned out by the refineries, which would include the product made from foreign raw sugar as well as from domestic cane sugar, was not reported.

According to the census of agriculture, the farm production of sugar and syrup in 1909 amounted to 125,647 pounds of cane sugar, 14,000,206 pounds of maple sugar, 21,633,579 gallons of cane syrup, 16,532,000 gallons of sorghum, and 4,106,418 gallons of maple syrup. The glucose factories produced, in 1909, 769,660,210 pounds of glucose, valued at \$17,922,514, and 159,000,478 pounds of grape sugar, valued at \$3,620,816.

Do It At Once.

Webb, the celebrated walker, who was remarkable for vigor of body and mind, drank nothing but water. He was one day recommending his regimen to a friend who loved wine. The gentleman promised to conform to his counsel, though he thought he could not change his course of life all at once, but would leave off strong liquors by degrees. "By degrees" exclaimed Webb. "If you should unhappy fall into the fire, would you caution your servants to pull you out only by degrees?"

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Webb, the celebrated walker, who was remarkable for vigor of body and mind

### A Citizen's Letter.

Nickell, Ky., Nov. 27, '13.  
To the Morgan Public:

I am glad to note from time to time that the Courier is fearless in denouncing that notorious land shark Sewell. The citizens of this county should greatly appreciate the fact that we have a county paper that is ever ready to help fight our battles and let the voices of the people be heard through its columns, and I believe they do.

While I have not spent much of my time in this county or state during the last four or five years, I am still a Morgan boy through and through and my blood runs hot when I see men trampling the free and just rights of her people. There is no doubt as to the convictions of the people in regard to the heirs of that graftor Sewell, but as to those who are giving them support and legal help, do the people know just who they are and what they are doing?

I am sorry that this county ever gave birth, education and an honorable place in life to sons of such rotten timber, so devoid of gratitude and patriotic blood, as to turn upon us their venom, and sell their honor and the just rights of a deserving public for a few paltry dollars. If it had been necessary from pain of starvation, it would present a different picture, but the lens among us know that this is not the case by any means.

Only a few months ago we beheld the figure of a man prowling about this country as a thief in the night, gathering information, and when pressed by the honest public as to his purpose, he denied flatly that he was doing anything in the interest of the Sewell swindlers, and no doubt at that time he was paid by them to do it. This former Morgan man is a real Arnold of modern times, a traitor to his people, a man clothed in dog hair, trying to deceive the people. This is the man who hatched this scheme. He has kept this egg in his hatchery, guarded for years, and now it is about to develop into a real feathered fowl, one that he hopes will lay him a golden egg, but I sincerely trust that it will develop, instead, spurs keen enough to pierce his seared conscience, if he has any, and cause him to deeply feel the outrage that he has helped upon us, his people and kindred blood. In other days soon, you will see his shaggy form prowling about this country doing his stealthy deeds. Will you give him a bone or a stone?

Just a few years ago Judge Ed O'Rear was going the rounds of this country, thumbing his campaign notes of patriotism, and asked us to roll up a solid vote for him for the highest office in the gift of the State. What think ye of him now? He feels himself very large, with great ideals, he thinks, and a future of big events ahead, and, of course, expects us, the common people of his native county, to overlook such an insignificant act, in his big way of doing things, as to plead against us in an impious litigation that involves the welfare of thousands of people in this county. Will you do it? Or will you apply the Golden Rule: Do unto others as they have done you?

What think ye of men, Morgan boys, reared among the hills, as you and I, and should love the very appearance of their people, who are so ungrateful for the public support they have received at our hands? If you or I should do things so base and unpatriotic as some men have done, we would feel meaner than devils and never want to set foot on Morgan soil again, but ere long they will be among us again with countenance as brazen as brass monkeys, and will shake hands until your very joints pop. Give such men the just reward of their labor and let them depart quickly.

There may be others of less calibre who are lending these outrages their support, and no doubt expect at least a smell of the crust when the pie is cut. Will the true citizenry stand together and bring such men to the light and fly their colors where the people will know them? They may argue in fluent terms that the swindle gang are due justice. There is not one ounce of justice due them from the people of this county. Ask Granville Hancey of Canoe City, one of the very few living people who know anything personally about this outrage, the circumstance of the Jno. Sebastian farm now in litigation. How they presented a simple mineral lease, had it signed without acknowledgement and then had a deed, properly acknowledged, recorded instead of the lease. Do such acts deserve consideration by the courts? Let the Courier tell you how this shark, Sewell, met his end and eternal fate. Would that every citizen would stand for his rights and the rights of his neighbors as did O. J. McKenzie when he took charge of the field notes of their surveyors when they attempted to survey his farm.

I have not one dollar involved in this trouble, but I have friends who have, and they bought, paid the taxes, and have peacefully owned these lands for not only twenty years but fifty, and now when there is a chance for increase in value, we held up in this scandalous manner. Very few are receiving money direct from oil production but in many ways the money is being distributed among the people. Last week at the Cole Hotel men were registered from Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, St. Louis, Denver and other places. They are speculators and leave money with the people. Do we want this development stopped indefinitely? Do we want those who have spent thousands of dollars in oil development to lose their jugs, holdings, and the honest, peaceful citizens to be held up and robbed in this way by these thievish sharks? Let us wake up and stand together as a solid unit in this pending litigation and hold for the people that which beyond a doubt belongs to them.

All who go the way of these sharks, I fear, will soon enough come into their own, the coveted mineral region of the lower world, but they will not need the oil for light, nor the coal for heat, neither will they be able to use the SILVER spoon or a GOLDEN harp. They will leave these

things behind with the gatekeeper for sharks of other days.

This is a day of Thanksgiving and let us give thanks to the Omnipotent Ruler of our destinies for the able, patriotic corps of attorneys of this county who are fighting in our behalf. Let the Courier and the people not be lax in commending these men for their honest, earnest efforts. I am speaking the true sentiment of every man with whom I have talked. If this shoe pinches your toes, why are you wearing it? It is the hit dog that howls. Listen!

Respectfully,

ELBERT TESTERMAN.

### Hotel Arrivals.

The following registered at the Cole Hotel during the past week.

S. M. Nickell, Lexington; W. L. Steele, S. D. Grinn, S. E. Hall, H. L. Prichard, Nickolasville; C. E. Care, L. H. Zinn, S. P. Herald, Will J. Putrie, J. C. Sublett, W. C. Stoibury, H. Rubrake, Camp No. 1; W. M. Nickell, L. F. Havens, Stanley H. Dennis, Ezel; Ollie Blair, F. M. Blair, Wright; Harlan Murphy, Floyd Roberson, A. F. Kempin, Peckin; V. P. Doyle, Clarkburg, W. Va.; C. E. Stalker, Pittsburg, Pa.; Wm. Vannom, Cincinnati; O. W. S. Kelley, Paintsville; W. T. Tolliver, T. P. Boyd, Morehead; T. B. Endicott, Winchester; R. A. Baldwin, Denver, Colo.; P. G. Law, Norfolk, Va.; W. S. Potts, Vanleaven, E. C. Duillion, Hitton, Va.; Floyd Stamp, Ed Stamp, Grass Creek; Harry Lazzig, Salersville; J. Rossner, Nashville, Tenn.

The following from town ate a Sunday dinner with Mrs. Hattie Moore, at the Cole Hotel:

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Keeton, and children, Ethel May and Edward Clay; Mr. and Mrs. Will Cartmell and son, Harry Clayton; Mrs. Will Foremen and little daughter, Wanda Lee; Miss Nabel Thompson; Claude Wells. All report and elegant dinner and a good time.

### Farmer's Corner.

#### Cause of Gapes in the Poultry.

(By H. L. Kempster of Missouri Station.)

Gapes is a disease affecting certain birds, fowls, and particularly chicks one to four weeks old. It is caused by a small worm, called the gape worm, which attaches itself to the windpipe of its victim.

The symptoms are frequent gaping, sneezing, a whistling cough, with discharge of mucus and worms, dumpiness, weakness and drooping of wings. Dead birds will show forked worms attached to the windpipe.

The adult female gape worm is much larger than the male, her body being filled with eggs and embryos. These embryos appear in the droppings or are coughed up. So the trouble is spread by contamination of runs, feed and drinking water. Embryos are often found in earthworms.

To eradicate the disease, isolate affected birds, treat drinking water with potassium permanganate; burn dead birds, and remove chicks to fresh ground which is not infected. Cultivation of infected ground is said to eradicate the worms in three years.

Individual cases may be treated in one of three ways.

By confining the chick for a short time in a box which has air-slacked lime on the floor. The lime is said to cause the worm to release its grip and the chick to sneeze it out.

Stripping a feather, leaving a small tuft, moistening with turpentine and introducing into the windpipe, care being taken not to lacerate the windpipe or suffocate the chick.

Two horse hairs tied together, the knot trimmed, run down the chicken's throat, and removing in twisting manner, will also remove the worms.

Gape worm extractors are also on the market.

### Famous Address OF Col. John T. Hazelrigg

DELIVERED JULY 4, 1776

Many of our older citizens will remember hearing the justly famous Historical Address of the eloquent Colonel Hazelrigg, and because of the historical value of it to Morgan county we have printed and bound it and offer it for sale while they last at 35 cents a copy. Address

The COURIER,  
West Liberty, Ky.

Wanted!  
10,000 Subscribers  
At Once!

No matter how hard your head aches,  
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will help you.

## PUBLIC ROADS

### WASTE ROAD BUILDING FUNDS

Department of Agriculture Points Out  
Need of Constructing the Right  
Kind of Roads.

The office of public roads of the department of agriculture is making a strong effort to focus the mind of the country on the fact that malice and effective repair are of equal importance with the actual improvement of bad roads. Investment of money in new roads does not become real economy until provision is made for keeping these new roads in condition after they are built. If a new road was built and then allowed to fall into disrepair, much of the original investment is wasted.

Europe, generally speaking, is ahead of the United States in the matter of road improvement, but Great Britain is struggling with a problem similar to the one that confronts the people of the United States. In England, Scotland and Wales there are no fewer than 2,140 separate authorities who between them administer 176,487 miles of roads, or an average of only 82 miles apiece. In Scotland, apart from the big cities, there are over 200 burghs, one-half of which have but ten miles of road apiece to maintain. Needless to say, such a minute mileage is insufficient to keep the road plant fully occupied all the year around, and renders the employment of a skilled engineer impossible for economical reasons.

Officials of the office of public roads when called upon for assistance by the various states are pointing out that road building is an art based on a science, and that trained men and experienced men are necessary to secure the best results from the expenditure of road funds.

Statisticians have found that although the average expenditure on the improvement of roads exceeds one million dollars a day, a large portion of the money in the United States is wasted because of the failure to build the right type of road to meet the local requirements or the failure to provide for the continued maintenance of the improvement.

The various states and counties within the past six months have taken a greater interest in road improvement than ever before in the history of the United States, and there is now a strong movement to conserve the roads of the country where they are improved. Scientific maintenance will be one of the chief features of the work of the office of public roads throughout the present year.

### DECLINE IN OUR BIRTH RATE

Alcohol and Drug Habits Are Constantly Adding to Degenerate List and the Death Roll.

An eastern life assurance society sends out a publication each quarter to its policy holders. They are emphasizing the fact that the health of every policy holder is of interest to the company and to other policy holders.

From a recent address of the conservation commissioner of the society we quote these warning words:

"With all its blessings modern civilization has introduced hazards, habits and conditions of life which not only invite but which have increased in many ways physical, mental and moral degeneracy."

"Our birth rate is declining. Of 20,000,000 school children in this country not less than 75 per cent. need attention for physical defects which are prejudicial to health."

"The alcohol and drug habits are constantly adding to the degenerate list and the death roll."

"The diseases of vice are spreading and we lack the moral courage to openly war against them."

"Users of alcohol are especially susceptible to the attacks of pneumonia germs."

### VIEWS OF LEADING JOURNALS

Progressive Newspapers Keep Up With Times on Temperance as Well as on Other Vital Questions.

In a recent interview with Mrs. L. M. U. Stevens, president National W. C. T. U., a newspaper correspondent asked the question:

"How do the temperance views of the leading journals of the country compare with those of editors and contributors who, ten years ago, were a power in the journalistic world? It is said that their best thoughts find their way to your study."

"Journalists and journalists have kept up with the times on the temperance question, as well as on all other prominent issues," was the reply.

"More than 500 daily refuse to take liquor advertisements, and nearly all of the best magazines now exclude them. Through the subtle use of money by brewers and distillers, articles against total abstinence and prohibition occasionally appear. In the magazines, for money still is a power, but truth is mightier than money, and is evermore making its way. Leading journalists now recognize that the nation-wide movement to outlaw the liquor traffic is an economic question, and public sentiment is fast demanding that whatever stands in the way of efficiency and prosperity shall be swept aside."

His Feeling for Henr.

The Departing Guest—"Out of this sum give each of the walters ten sons and Henri five francs." The Head Porter—"But Henri has just now entered our employment. He has not yet served you." The Guest—"And, therefore, he is the only one who hasn't annoyed me."—Hector Welt.

## ODD WAYS OF LAW

### Record of Strange Punishments and Stranger Crimes.

Review of New and Old World Codex  
—German "Ducking Stool," Among  
Strangest—Not for Witchas  
and Scoldas.

A little while ago a juvenile offender was sentenced by the presiding judge in an American court of law to six Saturday afternoons in bed. He was thus deprived of his weekly holiday, and several of the newspapers that chronicled the incident gravely inquired whether our modern ideas of justice were leading us. Those who are inclined to agree with the newspapers, however, and denounce the sentence as tending to make a mockery of justice, will do well to bear in mind that not only in America is becoming the fashion to make the penalty fit the crime. Original forms of punishment are no longer the rule.

In one of the towns of northern Germany the ancient "ducking stool" has been revived. But whereas, our ancestors employed the ducking stool for witches and scolding women, the present revival is employed to cure habitual intoxication. A chair is fastened to the end of a long pole balanced over the edge of the water tank. The drunkard is tied into the chair, the pole is tipped up and he receives a complete soaking.

A man in one of the gold producing states of America was recently charged with violent assault upon his wife, and was obliged to pay the penalty in a manner that must have severely discouraged that particular species of offense. The sentence of the court was that he should be imprisoned for one month, during which period he was to be taken from his cell every morning and led to a post in the leading thoroughfare. Here he was to stand for two hours exposed to the public gaze, hearing around his neck a large placard inscribed in bold letters with the words, "Wife Beater."

Every morning the wretched culprit stood in the public street surrounded by a crowd of women and children who appeared to take peculiar pleasure in discussing the unfortunate man's home life and his character, and expressing sympathy with his wife. It was a bitter penance, reminding one of the old British institution, the stocks.

In another American city a man, who was arrested for street fighting, was offered the choice of a month in jail or a flogging. He chose the latter, and was flogged by the court official from the prison gates to his home, howling pitifully, to the great happiness of a mob of onlookers.

Strange as such punishments appear, there are countries which boast of stranger crimes. In certain Siberian towns a lady wearing a train is liable to arrest, the penalties being graded according to length of the train and the obstinacy of the offender. The law has been passed in the interests of health, the danger that infectious diseases may be communicated through the medium of trailing skirts being well known.

A tradesman in a small German town who, at a public meeting, recently disturbed the audience by incessant sneezing was arrested, and it was only with difficulty that he proved to the magistrate he had not purposely committed this "breach of the peace."

A sudden sneeze is liable, it is true, to startle nervous people in the immediate vicinity of the sneezer. But it has been reserved to the German intellect to discover anything criminal in it, just as it has been reserved to Great Britain to prosecute men and women for sleeping out of nights.

If you call a man liar in certain American states you are liable to prosecution. It is merely a misdemeanor in some districts, punishable by fine of 25 cents, but in Texas the offensive use of the word is followed by fine of \$25, and Georgia you are likely to be punished by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for a year, or both!

Which is Correct?

In Essex county, New Jersey, says the Springfield Republican, there is a bitter feud over the grammar of "go slow," or "go slowly," on the road signs put up by the park commission and college experts have been appealed to. Professor Phelps of Yale rules that "slow" is incorrect. Dr. Henry Van Dyke says that "slowly" is to be preferred. Both forms are endorsed by Professor Kittredge of Harvard, Professor Manley of Chicago and Dr. Childs of the University of Pennsylvania, while Professor Denman of the University of Michigan and Professor McBryde of the University of the South, prefer "slow," on the ground that "slowly" is pedantic English. The commissioners may find it as hard as ever to make up their minds, but at all events they can not well go wrong.

### Woodcraft Criticized.

Mort Matthews of Seneca declares he doesn't think much of Joseph Knowles, who spent eight weeks in the Maine woods. "Says that he saw beaver working one day while he was out," Mr. Matthews says. "Might tell that to some people but not to an old beaver hunter. Beavers do not work in the daytime, only at night, and they have a guard out, that swims the water with big fat tail at the slightest intimation of an intruder. It must have been muskrats that knew saw."

### Quiet English Parish.

The tiny parish of Clannaborough, North Devon, England, a little village, has a population of only 42, so that baptisms, marriages and burials are not very frequent. The other week the first marriage ceremony for 16 years took place, but even then the couple were not parishioners, the bride coming from St. Austell, the bridegroom, whose home is at Exmouth, being the rector's brother-in-law.

## Santa Claus is Coming

THE NEW STORE wants to advise the little folk that Santa Claus will leave Cincinnati in a few days with full supply of all kinds of Christmas Toys, everything that can be thought of in the way of nice toys, both useful and

He has promised to bring a nice lot of useful presents for grown people which we expect to sell at a low price in order to clean them up and let everybody have a chance for a nice present before the holidays are over.

Some useful for Father and Mother.

Something pretty for the children, big and little.

Something nice for everyone.

There will be no for not buying the a nice Christmas pr cause Santa Claus will his headquarters at store all through days. Come and look our magnificent displa

**POST SCRIPT:**—V for presents for a friend to remember that ure of the person recei greatly enhanced if the is of some practical use. remember that a bag of generous gift of provision bring real cheer to the ne Santa Claus.

We thank everybody for the nice trade we have enjoyed, and wish every

you A MERRY CHRISTMAS and A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Respectfully,

T. B. Sturdivent & Son.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.